

CONSTANTINE DIED  
EMPIRE was divided amongst  
his three sons:  
Constantine (west), Constans (middle),  
Constantius (east).

337-361 AD

## SONS OF CONSTANTINE

Constantine divided the empire at his death between his 3 sons, CONSTANTINE II, CONSTANS, AND CONSTANTIUS. These princes, in true Oriental fashion, massacred many relatives whose ambition they feared, and then warred among themselves. After 13 yrs, CONSTANTIUS became sole emperor. He proved, however, an inefficient ruler, and the realm was invaded repeatedly by Persians and Germans.

337-350

## CONSTANS I

Born 320 or 323. Son of Constantine I (youngest)  
At his father's death in 337 he received  
Italy and Africa as well as Pannonia  
and Dacia, while his brothers  
Constantine II and Constantius II  
received other portions.

340 ~~he invaded~~ Italy was  
invaded by Constantine II, Constantine II  
was killed in Ambush and Constantius

was left to rule until his vices  
and extortions led to his assassination  
10 yrs later.

337 → 350

born 320? died 350

CONSTANS - youngest son of Constantine  
the Great - Ruled with other sons

337 → 361

Ann 317 died 361

CONSTANTIUS II - Second son of  
Constantine the Great  
Ruled with other sons of Constantine  
the Great until they each died.

337 AD

Constantine the Great died, being  
baptized on his deathbed  
succeeded by his three sons  
Constantine II

~~Constantine~~ CONSTANTINUS II

And CONSTANS

When news of Constantine's death & burial reached Rome, the citizens were outraged that he had chosen to be buried at his new capital rather than at Rome. The senate officially deified the deceased Constantine in a formal act of religious incongruity.

Thus did the first Christian emperor of Rome join the ranks of his pagan predecessors. The city of Rome



had lost its preeminence, the old gods had gone,  
civic values and political life had been transformed  
there was a new army, new provincial  
administration, new policies and strategies  
of power, new styles and fashions in art &  
literature. The Theocratic - Autocratic  
state left by Constantine was still the Roman  
empire, but it was a far cry from the  
imperial order established by Augustus some  
350 years before.

22 May - 9 Sept 337

These months had seen a mutiny at Constantinople in which contenders for power notably Constantine's nephews DALMATIUS and HANNIBALIANUS had been killed

9 Sept 337

Constantine II, Constantius II and Constans  
took the little Auguste

Constantine II took Britain, Gaul, & Spain  
Constans (middle Bro) took rest of  
European provinces

Constantius II ruled in the east  
this situation lasted less than 3 yrs.

337-361

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Constantius II

22 MAY 337

CONSTANTINE  
THE GREAT  
DIED

337-340

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Constantine II

337-350

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Constance I.

337

Baptism and death of  
Constantine



337 AD

CONSTANTINUS II, CONSTANS I  
CONSTANTIUS II

*were emperors*

337-340 AD

Constantine II

337-361 AD Constantius II

337-350

CIN STANS

22 MAY 337

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Constantine I (the Great)  
died

Constantius the younger II  
arrived to preside over the  
funeral

Dalmatius and Hannibalianus  
quickly perished at the hands  
of the army

337 AD

Imperial power divided between  
Constantine's sons, Constantine II in  
the West, Constantine in Africa, Italy  
and Illyricum, and Constantius II  
in East.

337  
317-361

## CONSTANTINUS II

Roman emperor, son of Constantine I  
When the empire was divided at death  
of Constantine I (337), Constantius II was  
given rule over Asia Minor, Syria, and  
Egypt, while his brother CONSTANS I  
and Constantine II received other portions.  
He gained prestige by fighting successfully  
against the Persians. When in 350, the  
murder of CONSTANS I threw the

WEST into disorder, Constantius II defeated  
the usurping MAGNENTIUS, a German  
who had been Commander under  
CONSTANS I, and became sole  
emperor. He delegated much power  
to his cousin JULIAN (The Apostate)  
in Gaul. New trouble broke out with the  
Persians. Constantius ordered Julian to the  
East, but Julian's men revolted and proclaimed  
(360) Julian emperor in the West. Constantius II  
died in the Persian Campaign in CILICIA naming  
Julian as successor. A Confirmed ARIAN  
Constantius opposed Paganism. He was in a  
struggle with the Arians.



Crusstone, on his deathbed, took the final step of receiving Christian baptism.

22 MAY 337

Constantine died of illness at ANKYRONA  
near NICOMEDIA

Buried in the church of the Holy Apolls  
in Constantinople.

337-361

Constantius was Byzantine Emperor

337-352

35th pope - St Julius I  
Rome. Decreed the celebration of Christmas  
on the 25th of Dec. for the whole  
Church. St. Athanasius, bishop  
of Alexandria appealed to him  
and was upheld by him against  
the ARIAN bishops. He declared  
to the bishops of the Council  
held at SARADICA: "The Canons  
of the Church forbid, that

decrees he published by the bishops  
without the sanction of the bishop  
of Rome. "

When Constantine lay dying, it seemed to him at least that things worked out as planned. The command over the *rex* *pa* Gothica could be handed over to the lowest ranking Caesar among his successors, his nephew Dalmatius.

His plan of division was overthrown by the army, which tolerated only sons of the great emperor and killed everyone else.

1912 Dates J-BK

337-352 reigned

St. JULIUS I was 35<sup>th</sup> Pontiff  
He succeeded MARCUS.

337

~~1912~~ Dates J-BK

Prison persecuted Christians  
under Constantine 337



337

Duncan: Cal

Constantine hedged on a full personal commitment to his own state religion until 337, when he was finally baptized on his deathbed.

337 AD

Pope Julius I succeeded Pope St Mark in 337.

He was the 35th Pope. During his tenure, he faced disputes and controversies with ARIANS who denied the true divinity of Christ. Julius defended the NICEAN orthodoxy, which holds that Jesus is the begotten son of God. He built several churches in

Rome, notably the Basilica Julia  
and the Basilica of St. Valentine

Pope Julius died in 352.

His feast is Apr. 12.

337-352

Julius I, Bishop of Rome from 337 to 352 advocated 25<sup>th</sup> December as the most suitable time to commemorate the birth of Christ.

this was the day finally selected.

337 AD.

## Roman Chronologists

### INDICTIONS

Various indiction cycles were employed. The Greek, or Constantinople Indiction began on Sept. 1.

The Imperial Indiction or Indiction of Constantine, (also known as the Indiction of Bede) beginning on Sept. 24, and

the Roman or Pontifical Indiction, beginning on Dec. 25, sometimes

sometimes on Jan. 1.

Shah Shapur II renewed the Persian / Roman contest. The emperor Julian invaded Mesopotamia in 363, missed capturing Ctesiphon and fell during the retreat.

Constantine is Baptized and dies.



May 22, 337 A.D.

Constantine died

337-340

CONSTANTINUS II (Augustus) 337-340

~~Constantinus~~ was given the West  
(prefecture of Gallia, Italia and  
a part of Africa)

CONSTANTIUS (Augustus) (337-361) was given  
the East (prefecture of Oriens).

CONSTANS (Augustus) 350  
(337-~~361~~) was given part  
of Africa and Prefecture of Illyricum orientale

337-350

1812 Dates J-BK

Persian War with Rome.

Before his death in 337 Constantine divided the administration of the empire among his 3 sons as AUGUSTI and 2 nephews as CAESARS.

After his death in BITHYNIA (337) his son CONSTANTINUS caused the deaths of the 2 Caesars.

The 3 sons at Constantinople divided the Empire

Death of Crustaceans

Death of Constantine I: accession  
of his three sons to the empire

337 → 340  
reigned

Ann 312?

died 340

CONSTANTINE II - Eldest son of Constantine  
the Great

337 died Age 64

$$\begin{array}{r} 337 \\ 64 \\ \hline 273 \end{array}$$

Bar 273

At Easter, Constantine celebrated with  
festival ceremony, the 30th year of his  
reign.

As his illness increased he called for  
a priest to administer to him that  
holy sacrament of baptism which he had  
purposely deferred to his moment hoping  
to be cleaned by it from all the sins of  
his crowded life. Then the true ruler



aged 64, laid aside the purple robes of royalty,  
put on the white garb of a Christian neophyte,  
and passed away.

He was a worthy general, a remarkable  
administrator, a superlative statesman. He  
continued the monarchical forms of Aurelian  
and Diocletian. His greatest error lay in  
dividing the Empire among his sons;

He persecuted heretics faithfully. He gave new  
life to an ageing Empire by associating it with  
a young religion, a vigorous organization, a fresh  
morality. By his aid Christianity became a state as well  
as a church, and ruled for 14 centuries.

MAY 22, 331

CONSTANTINE I did at  
NICOMEDIA

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